United Nations A/70/380

General Assembly

Distr.: General
9 October 2015

Original: English

**Seventieth session**
Agenda item 131
**Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors**

# Financial reports and audited financial statements and reports of the Board of Auditors for the period ended 31 December 2014

## Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

## I. Introduction

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions considered 24 reports, consisting of the financial reports, audited financial statements and reports of the Board of Auditors for the financial period ended 31 December 2014 to the General Assembly for 19 entities of the United Nations system; the report of the Board on the capital master plan; the seventh progress report on the enterprise resource planning project (Umoja); the concise summary of the principal findings and conclusions contained in the reports of the Board for the annual financial period 2014; and advance copies of the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board contained in its reports on the United Nations and the capital master plan, and the United Nations funds and programmes, for the year ended 31 December 2014. **The Advisory Committee notes with appreciation that, for the second year in a row, the reports of the Board were provided for the consideration of the Committee in a timely manner in the six official languages of the United Nations.** The Committee will reflect its comments and recommendations on the report of the Board of Auditors on the Pension Fund for the biennium ended 31 December 2014 in the context of its forthcoming report on the subject. A list of the reports considered by the Committee is provided in the annex to the present report.

2. During its consideration of the reports, the Advisory Committee met with the members of the Audit Operations Committee of the Board of Auditors, who provided additional information and clarification, concluding with written responses received on 2 October 2015. The Advisory Committee also met with representatives of the Secretary-General to discuss the status of implementation of the Board's

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recommendations, who provided additional information and clarification, concluding with written responses received on 9 October 2015.

3. The Advisory Committee notes that, as all entities have now implemented the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and are reporting annually, the Board will issue its concise summary on an annual basis, starting with the financial period ending 31 December 2014. The concise summary report is a condensed version of the Board's observations and recommendations, covering the range of stand-alone and cross-cutting matters concerning the audited entities. For the most recent reporting period, the report covers employee benefits liabilities; the implementation of IPSAS; governance, accountability and risk management; implementing partners; awareness of fraud; management of core business services; budget implementation; and business transformation.

4. **The Advisory Committee continues to find the Board's presentation of cross-cutting themes among the entities audited by the Board useful and welcomes the high quality and easy-to-read structure of the concise summary report and of the individual audit reports. Nevertheless, the Advisory Committee encourages the Board to ensure that its audit reports on the individual entities and topics follow a consistent outline and format to the extent possible, so as to facilitate comparison across different entities.**

# II. Audit opinions of the Board of Auditors

5. The Board issued unmodified audit opinions for all entities; one entity, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, received an emphasis of matter with reference to the timelines and processes for its closure and the transfer and disposal of its assets and liabilities to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. For the financial year ended 31 December 2013, all entities audited at that time also received unmodified opinions. The Board continues to note a trend of continuing improvement in the preparation processes related to financial closure and the presentation of financial statements, despite some challenges faced by all entities in the process of adopting IPSAS (A/70/322 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 10). **The Advisory Committee notes with satisfaction that all entities have received unmodified audit opinions from the Board of Auditors.**

# III. Major findings of the Board of Auditors

## A. General observations

### 1. Overall financial situation

6. The Board has concluded that, of the audited entities, 13 entities and the United Nations peacekeeping operations closed the financial year with a surplus,[1]

[1] Entities reporting a surplus: United Nations Population Fund; United Nations Children's Fund; United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund; United Nations Office for Project Services; United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women; United Nations Capital Development Fund; United Nations peacekeeping operations; International Trade Centre; United Nations Environment Programme; United Nations Human Settlements Programme; United Nations Institute for Training and Research; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; and International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals.

while 6 entities reported deficits[2] due to declining reserves. In the cases of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the operations of the United Nations (excluding peacekeeping operations), deficits were also reported in the financial period ending 2013 (ibid., table 1).

7. The Board applies a ratio analysis, as recommended under IPSAS, to assess financial sustainability and liquidity across United Nations entities of the following ratios: (a) current ratio (current assets to current liabilities), indicating the ability to cover short-term liabilities; (b) solvency ratio (total assets to total liabilities); (c) cash ratio, which measures the amount of cash, cash equivalents and invested funds which exist to cover current liabilities; and (d) quick ratio, which is another liquidity measure that excludes assets such as inventory stocks which are difficult to turn into cash (see A/70/322/Corr.2, table 2).

8. The Board's analysis of the financial ratios, as at 31 December 2014 for the audited entities, all of which are now reporting under IPSAS, indicates financial sustainability in all cases, with total assets exceeding total liabilities. The Board indicates that, generally, a current ratio of assets to liabilities of 1:1 or greater is considered to be a sound indicator of financial sustainability and liquidity, enabling the entities to meet all current liabilities without disposal of non-current assets. The Board clarified, upon enquiry, that the slight overall decline, as compared to 2013, occurred as a result of the increased provisions for after-service health insurance and the requirement under IPSAS to assess benefit obligation value on the basis of external factors such as inflation rates and discount rates used in actuarial valuation.

9. The Board indicates that the current ratios for the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) have fallen below 1, to 0.63, showing insufficient current assets to meet current obligations as at 31 December 2014. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that UNOPS had invested proportionally more funds in long-term investments in 2014 (47 per cent) than in 2013 (38 per cent). Furthermore, as such investments could be liquidated at any time, if necessary, UNOPS was in a position to generate sufficient liquidity to meet its operational needs. The Committee was further informed that, were it not for the decision to shift funds into longer-term investments, the UNOPS current ratio would have maintained the 2013 level of 1.14. In its deliberations with the Board, the Advisory Committee was informed that the UNOPS organizational model is more commercial in nature and that, in the light of its reliance on fees for services, UNOPS is therefore significantly different from other United Nations entities. Consequently, in the view of the Board, a current ratio of 1:1 was reasonable.

10. Furthermore, the Board indicates that the current ratios for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) had increased, as compared to 2013, to 3.03 and 12.6 respectively. This was a direct result of contributions being received at the end of the financial period. The current ratio for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) had declined slightly, but still remained high at 6.87 (A/70/322/Corr.2, table 2). Liquidity, however, remained a concern with respect to

[2] Entities reporting a deficit: International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda; International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia; United Nations (A/70/5 (Vol. I)); United Nations University; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; and United Nations Development Programme.

UNRWA. Furthermore, with regard to the UNRWA General Fund, which is an un-earmarked fund covering the core operation of the Agency, the cash to total assets ratio was 0.01; the current ratio was 0.66; and the cash ratio 0.02 (see A/70/5/Add.4, table II.2), indicating that cash under core operations was very low. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that the UNRWA defensive interval ratio[3] indicates that the Agency would be able to operate without receiving funds from donors for an average of 147 days in 2014, as compared to 129 days in 2013; however, as far as the General Fund was concerned, UNRWA would be able to finance its day-to-day operations for an average of 53 days. In this connection, the Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that the Board has continued to assess the financial position of UNRWA as "fair", unchanged from the previous financial period ending 2013, noting modest changes, as the Agency's total assets had risen by 6 per cent.

11. **The Advisory Committee concurs with the Board that sustained deficits risk depleting financial reserves and could have a negative impact on the overall financial health of the entities and their ability to meet liabilities as they become due. The Committee also shares the Board's concern that liquidity continues to be a challenge for some entities, in particular for UNRWA, and concurs with the Board that the Agency should enhance its resource mobilization strategy by continuing with its measures such as broadening its donor base. The Advisory Committee intends to keep the matters of the UNRWA resource mobilization strategy and the Agency's financial liquidity under review in the context of its related reports on the Agency.**

12. Conversely, the liquidity ratios for some entities were still well in excess of the recommended current assets to current liabilities ratio of 1:1, indicating that resources on hand exceeded the ability to expend funds. For example, the Board stated that the current ratio with respect to UN-Women had increased to 12.6 in 2014 (up from 8.9 in 2013). The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that despite high ratios some entities continue to mobilize resources, and it was clarified that high ratios could not be considered in isolation as a rationale to stop or ease resource mobilization efforts. In some cases, funds are intended for multi-year projects and are required for future commitments. In this connection, the Advisory Committee notes the Board's recommendation that UN-Women expand contributions from a variety of donors (see A/70/5/Add.12, para. 21). UN-Women responded that voluntary contributions, including from approximately 140 Member States, had increased from $275 million in 2013 to $323 million in 2014 (A/70/338/Add.1, para. 761).

13. **With regard to those entities with sustained surpluses, the Advisory Committee continues to note that there are currently no explicit guidelines concerning appropriate standards for the recommended level of reserves across United Nations entities. While the Committee acknowledges the need for a conservative approach to maintaining reserve levels, particularly for those entities which are funded primarily from voluntary resources or with multi-year commitments, it trusts that care will be taken to expend funds expeditiously so as to ensure their use for their intended purpose.**

[3] The defensive interval ratio is an estimate of how many days an organization can continue its operations without using long-term assets.

### 2. Status of implementation of the Board's recommendations

14. The status of implementation of recommendations for the financial period ending 31 December 2013 is provided in the Board's long-form reports for each of the audited entities, including United Nations peacekeeping operations. A summary is presented in the concise summary report (see A/70/322, paras. 92-96, and annex III). The Board notes that, of 526 recommendations issued up to the year 2013 (and up to June 2014 for United Nations peacekeeping operations), 261 recommendations (or 49.6 per cent) had been fully implemented, representing a decrease in the rate of implementation, as compared to the previous periods, with an implementation rate of 56 per cent of past recommendations. The Advisory Committee notes, however, that the IPSAS-mandated annual reporting cycle started only with the current reporting period, which means that implementation statistics from prior periods may not be directly comparable. **The Advisory Committee concurs with the Board on the need to address the unimplemented recommendations in a timely manner.**

## B. Cross-cutting matters

### 1. Business transformation

15. The Board summarizes its review of major transformation initiatives in several United Nations organizations in its reports on the individual entities, with an emphasis on the United Nations (A/70/5 (Vol. I), paras. 185-199), and in the concise summary report (A/70/322, paras. 81-90).

16. The Board points out that the United Nations is undergoing concurrent transformation projects, including the enterprise resource planning system (Umoja), the global service delivery model, the information and communications technology strategy, the global field support strategy, human resources initiatives, such as staff mobility, IPSAS, as well as other initiatives, namely, the capital master plan, the strategic heritage plan, the strategic capital review, the consideration of the introduction of flexible workspace arrangements and of long-term accommodation requirements at Headquarters. In this connection, the Board observes that no common approach with respect to managing transformative projects exists, recommending that the Administration improve its capability to coordinate ongoing transformation projects (see A/70/5 (Vol. I), paras. 198 and 199). The Advisory Committee concurs with the Board on the need for a more harmonized approach to Organization-wide business transformation initiatives so as to ensure efficiencies in financial and staffing resources and so as to avoid duplicative activities. **The Advisory Committee concurs with the Board's recommendation that the Administration establish a formal approach to managing and improving operations to enable continuous reform and improvement in departments and, in addition, enhance its capability to coordinate ongoing transformation projects**. The Committee intends to keep matters relating to the aforementioned initiatives under close review and will provide its observations and recommendations in the context of its periodic reports on each of these topics.

### 2. Management of core business services

17. The Board continues to highlight deficiencies in various business functions across the audited entities, including in the areas of human resources management

and travel management, which it addresses in its reports on the individual entities, as well as in the concise summary report (see A/70/322, paras. 55-76).

18. In the context of its comments on human resources management, the Board observes that workforce planning has remained in its beginning stages, despite the General Assembly's request in its resolution 68/252, in which it urged the Secretary-General to develop a workforce planning system as a matter of priority. The Office of Human Resources Management indicated that it had prioritized the implementation of Umoja and the new mobility policy and that it did not have the appropriate elements in place to effectively perform any scenario analysis on the future expected composition of the workforce, along with the related cost implications. The Board found, inter alia, that the Office was not able to actively track upcoming vacancies and tailor recruitment plans accordingly; review posts that had been vacant for long periods to determine whether they were still required; and monitor the educational status, qualifications, skills and development and training needs of the workforce. The Board concluded that the Office was therefore not well placed to advise the Administration on future resource models to support management reforms, such as the global service delivery model, or on staffing changes required to maximize benefits from Umoja (see A/70/5 (Vol. I), paras. 69-75).

19. In contrast, the Board observed that both UNHCR and UNOPS had taken steps to provide their human resources function with a more strategic role and were strengthening their workforce planning, with lessons to be learned for the United Nations Secretariat (see A/70/5/Add.6, paras. 90-100; and A/70/5/Add.11, paras. 59-62). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed by the Board that the Office of Human Resources Management, in its response to the Board, had recognized workforce planning as a priority area.

20. **The Advisory Committee concurs with the Board that the United Nations Secretariat could consider reviewing lessons learned from other United Nations entities, such as UNHCR and UNOPS, that have already implemented or are in the process of implementing a staff mobility framework process and other workforce planning measures**. The Advisory Committee intends to keep the matter of workforce planning under review and will provide its comments and recommendations in related reports on human resources management in the United Nations Secretariat.

21. In connection with the related issue of United Nations staff costs, the Board addresses matters with respect to the salary levels of United Nations staff (see A/70/5 (Vol. I), para. 43). **The Advisory Committee recalls that matters related to staff costs, such as the establishment of salary levels, remain within the sole purview of the General Assembly, based on proposals of the relevant expert body, the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC)**. The Committee also notes that related proposals will be considered by the General Assembly during its forthcoming review of the report of ICSC.

22. On another human resources-related matter, the well-being of staff, the Board observes that the United Nations has established a formal policy on access to facilities, employment opportunities and availability of reasonable accommodation for staff members with disabilities, which is set forth in Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/2014/3. However, the Board also noted that no mechanism was in place relating to progress made in the implementation of that bulletin. Upon enquiry, the

Advisory Committee was informed that the bulletin provides that such staff members should inform the responsible officials of their need for reasonable accommodation, and that the accommodation process is then undertaken in consultation with the staff member. The Committee was further informed that a forthcoming administrative instruction would provide further details on the procedures for the implementation of the United Nations policy on reasonable accommodation and the responsibilities and roles of the different offices. **The Advisory Committee trusts that details concerning the application of the aforementioned United Nations policy will be included in the context of the Board's subsequent audit review of the United Nations Secretariat.**

23. With regard to travel management, the Board has conducted a comprehensive audit of official travel financed from peacekeeping budgets, in response to the Advisory Committee's request, and has subsequently expanded its review to other United Nations entities. The Board noted that no significant issues were found at the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and UNRWA. At the United Nations University (UNU), the invoice or issuance of e-tickets was made 10 days or fewer prior to the commencement of travel in 9 out of 24 cases (38 per cent of cases), thereby forgoing potential cost savings. For United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions, the Board noted instances of non-compliance with the administrative instruction on the advance purchase policy requiring advance booking and purchasing of tickets 16 calendar days prior to the commencement of official travel (ST/AI/2013/3). In response to the Board's recommendation to adhere to the 16-day advance purchase policy, the Secretariat indicated that this recommendation was being implemented, with a target date of the fourth quarter of 2016, noting that compliance with the policy would be monitored on a quarterly basis and that, utilizing the Umoja travel solution by the second quarter of 2016, the advance purchase policy compliance report would include the requested key information such as the date of ticket purchase, the class of travel and the cost of flights (A/70/338, paras. 65-67). The Advisory Committee has provided comments and recommendations on this subject in its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017 (see A/70/7, paras. 106-108).

### 3. Fraud-risk awareness

24. The Board presents its review of the awareness of fraud and counter-fraud measures in the reports on the respective entities, as well as in the concise summary report (A/70/322, paras. 42-54). The Board concluded that overall levels of disclosure of fraud and presumptive fraud had decreased in 2014 for UNDP, UNEP, UNHCR, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UNOPS and UNRWA, as compared to 2013. A significant increase in reported cases was noted with respect to UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations peacekeeping operations.

25. With respect to the operations of the United Nations as reported in volume I, the Board indicates that the number of fraud and presumptive fraud cases had decreased from 13 cases in 2013 to only 2 cases in 2014. The Board, however, observed that a number of United Nations departments and offices had failed to report the details of fraud cases identified in 2014. With regard to the management and tracking of cases at the United Nations Secretariat, the Board recommended the

establishment of a central monitoring system to track the number of ongoing investigations and allegations of misconduct from the stage when a complaint is formally lodged or recommended by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) (see A/70/5 (Vol. I), paras. 100-104).

26. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that responsibility for investigations into possible misconduct is decentralized among heads of offices and departments, and OIOS. The Conduct and Discipline Unit of the Department of Field Support tracks, in its online system, investigations into reports of possible misconduct in all the peacekeeping missions. However, OIOS had introduced a new investigations case management system (GoCase) which was anticipated to become the online Secretariat-wide resource for reporting possible misconduct and for capturing information about the progress of such reports as they are acted upon by OIOS and/or the Administration, including regarding investigations, any disciplinary processes and their outcomes.

27. **The Advisory Committee notes with concern that the Board was not in a position to provide assurance that the numbers reported and disclosed by management of fraud cases in the United Nations Secretariat for the reporting period were complete or accurate. In this connection, the Advisory Committee stresses the role of OIOS in all stages of the investigative process, including in the tracking of cases, and expects that the above-noted case management system will be operationalized without further delay.**

28. The Board concluded that, while 16 entities had developed counter-fraud policies, 13 entities, including UNRWA, UN-Habitat and the United Nations (as reported in volume I) did not have adequate strategies for implementation, such as reporting and monitoring mechanisms, fraud policies, resources allocated to anti-fraud measures and activities, or fraud investigation capacity. The Board noted that only UNOPS had established an integrated counter-fraud strategy, covering both internal and external fraud. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that UNOPS management had initiated a strategy which sought to address the risks of fraud perpetrated by staff members and other personnel, and instances of fraud involving vendors and contractors. The Committee was furthermore informed that UNOPS had developed anti-fraud measures, such as enhanced employee vetting on recruitment, as well as an initiative on procurement fraud and corruption prevention, and was conducting annual integrity, ethics and anti-fraud staff surveys. However, in the opinion of the Board, there was still a need for UNOPS to operationalize these efforts into working practices (see A/70/5/Add.11, annex II). **The Advisory Committee urges other United Nations entities to also establish a counter-fraud strategy, and to build on existing efforts and practices at other United Nations entities, such as those under way at UNOPS, and to apply lessons learned to date in this respect.**

29. The Board observes that, in the past, varying definitions of fraud and presumptive fraud have been applied across the United Nations system and that this has led to inconsistent levels of disclosure, with no correlation between the number of the reported fraud cases and the volume of transactions or the degree of entity decentralization. The Board also notes that, during the financial period 2014, it collaborated with United Nations entities to develop a consistent approach; however, given the lack of an agreed legal definition, the possibility of underreporting remained likely. In this connection, the Advisory Committee notes

that this may have been the case with respect to the above-noted low number of reported cases of fraud and presumptive fraud with respect to the operations of the United Nations as reported in volume I. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the Office of Legal Affairs had provided a definition of what could be considered to be either "fraud" or "presumptive fraud" as far as the United Nations Secretariat was concerned.

30. **The Advisory Committee emphasizes that a single agreed definition of what constitutes fraud, as well as cases of suspected or presumptive fraud, is essential in order to develop effective counter-fraud policies and to ensure compatibility and comparability of related data across the United Nations system to improve the level of disclosure and transparency of cases vis-à-vis Member States, donors and staff. The Committee is of the view that the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) would be best placed to develop such guidance so as to achieve consistent application across all organizations of the United Nations system.**

### 4. Management of implementing partners

31. The Board provides its observations on implementing partners in United Nations entities in the context of its reports on the concerned entities, as well as in the concise summary report (A/70/322, paras. 35-41). The Board notes, and the Advisory Committee concurs, that implementing partners are a critical part of the existing service delivery model of many United Nations system entities. In such cases, there is a need to demonstrate effective governance to provide assurances to donors that funds are being used as intended.

32. The Board observes further progress with regard to the consistency of selection, monitoring and close-out of projects delivered by implementing partners, citing the examples of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and UNODC, which have developed their own global guidelines designed to ensure a risk-based approach to managing implementing partners, including capacity assessments to improve consistency across global networks. The Board also notes in its concise summary report that, in response to its previous recommendations concerning the fact that some United Nations entities operating in the same regions, many using the same third parties, had no formal mechanism to share information on partner performance, the then Executive Committee of the United Nations Development Group and the High-level Committee on Management of CEB had developed two task forces to consider the establishment of a formal requirement for sharing information on the performance of implementing partners.

33. **The Advisory Committee stresses the important role played by implementing partners in the execution and delivery of United Nations mandates and stresses that these entities require proper monitoring mechanisms to ensure joint accountability and transparency. The Advisory Committee trusts that the Board will continue to prioritize this issue in future audits and looks forward to examining the related details in this regard.**

## C. Issues concerning specific entities

### 1. United Nations Development Programme

34. The Board reviewed matters relating to the arrangements between UNDP host countries and UNDP (A/70/5/Add.1). Upon enquiry, the Board responded that the finding relates to UNDP management and the onus for implementing any such recommendations is that of UNDP management.

### 2. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

*End-of-service liabilities*

35. With regard to UNRWA, the Board continues to express concern over its reported unfunded area staff end-of-service liabilities, which amounted to $491.72 million in 2013 and have increased by $32.82 million (6.67 per cent) to $524.54 million in 2014. The Board, noting that UNRWA had increased the percentage used to calculate retirement benefits from 11 per cent to 12 per cent of the basic salary, recommended that the Agency take measures to reduce such liabilities (see A/70/5/Add.4, paras. 20-23). The Advisory Committee notes that UNRWA has not accepted the recommendation and has requested the Board to close it, stating that this recommendation was not implementable given the nature of the Agency's mandated responsibilities. However, UNRWA has initiated a series of austerity measures, including early voluntary retirement schemes, which will reduce staff costs and, consequently, end-of-service liabilities (A/70/338/Add.1, para. 247). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that funding of end-of-service liabilities, along with the Agency's other obligations to staff and the support it provides to the Palestine refugees, would be developed in concert with appropriate authorities and would be contingent upon the ongoing financial support of the international community.

*Education programme management*

36. The Board presents its observations and recommendations with regard to UNRWA education programme management in its report on its audit review of the Agency (A/70/5/Add.4, paras. 64-71). Further details with respect to the Agency's education programme management and the Board's comments thereon will be addressed in the Advisory Committee's forthcoming report on the Agency's proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017.

### 3. United Nations Secretariat

*Implementation of recommendations*

37. In its follow-up on the status of implementation of extant recommendations by the Secretariat, the Board notes that, of 47 recommendations, 5 (11 per cent) had been fully implemented, 19 (40 per cent) were under implementation, 18 (38 per cent) have not been implemented and 5 (11 per cent) had been closed by the Board (see A/70/5 (Vol. I), paras. 9-12). The Board notes that the reduced implementation rate resulted partly from the high demands placed on the Secretariat by the concurrent implementation and prioritization of major reform initiatives (see also paras. 15-16 above).

38. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed by the Secretariat that the Board's report showed the status of implementation of only the 47 extant recommendations as of April 2015 and that, in its reports on the periods ended 31 December 2011 and 31 December 2013, respectively, the Board had reflected higher implementation rates (see A/67/5 (Vol. I) and Corr.1 and 2; and A/69/5 (Vol. I)). Furthermore, the report of the Secretary-General showed the status of implementation of all recommendations for the prior three bienniums as of April 2015 (A/70/338 and Corr.1, table 3).

# Annex

## Financial reports, audited financial statements and reports of the Board of Auditors for the financial period ended 31 December 2014 and other related reports considered by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. United Nations (A/70/5 (Vol. I) and Corr.1)
2. International Trade Centre (A/70/5 (Vol. III) and Corr.1)
3. United Nations University (A/70/5 (Vol. IV))
4. Capital master plan (A/70/5 (Vol. V))[a]
5. United Nations Development Programme (A/70/5/Add.1)
6. United Nations Capital Development Fund (A/70/5/Add.2)
7. United Nations Children's Fund (A/70/5/Add.3)
8. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/70/5/Add.4 and Corr.1)
9. United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/70/5/Add.5)
10. Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/70/5/Add.6)
11. Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/70/5/Add.7)
12. United Nations Population Fund (A/70/5/Add.8)
13. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (A/70/5/Add.9)
14. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (A/70/5/Add.10 and Corr.1)
15. United Nations Office for Project Services (A/70/5/Add.11 and Corr.1)
16. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (A/70/5/Add.12)
17. International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 (A/70/5/Add.13)
18. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (A/70/5/Add.14 and Corr.1)
19. International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (A/70/5/Add.15)

[a] Discussed in a separate report of the Advisory Committee.

20. Seventh progress report of the Secretary-General on the enterprise resource planning project [Umoja] (A/70/369 and Corr.1)

21. Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (A/70/9) (advance version)

22. Concise summary of the principal findings and conclusions contained in the reports of the Board of Auditors for the annual financial period 2014 (A/70/322 and Corr.1 and 2)

23. Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its reports for the year ended 31 December 2014 on the United Nations and the capital master plan (A/70/338 and Corr.1)

24. Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its reports on the United Nations funds and programmes for the year ended 31 December 2014 (A/70/338/Add.1)